

MAKES 1,000 CARS A DAY FOR 306 DAYS

That is a Production of 306,000 for the Working Year. According to Latest Figures.

MEANS PROFIT TO PURCHASER

Detroit, Sept. 19.—A thousand cars a day for 306 days. Excluding Sundays and holidays, this constitutes the "working year."

This is the production schedule of the Ford Motor Company.

That is a production of 306,000 Ford cars for the year. That promises the minimum production of 300,000 cars upon which the Ford Motor Company insures each purchaser of a Ford car, between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915, a share in the company's profits to the extent of \$40 to \$60 per car.

The surprising and unprecedented feature of the Ford schedule, to most people, is that any automobile company can calmly and confidently plan its daily production a year, or even three months, in advance—much as if it were bread or some other staple that is being made and sold.

"The Ford is not subject to the condition and laws of the rest of the automobile industry," said an officer of the Ford Motor Company. "Unlike all other cars, the Ford car is not considered as just a luxury. It is considered an economic necessity. I suppose no more bread is sold and eaten in April than in October. The demand for bread is constant. So is the demand for Ford cars. In periods of business depression we economize in our luxuries. It is the market for high-priced cars that falters then. The citizen, moved to economizing, buys less expensive clothes, cigars, hats, gloves, candy, and motor cars. But he goes right on buying bread and shoes and clothes and Ford cars—because these are necessities. These are staples."

"For such reasons the Ford Motor Company is the only one among the motor car manufacturers of the world which can safely plan a daily production a year in advance, simply because the demand for Ford cars and the market for Ford cars are unobscured."

"And, by the way, a continuous production of 1,000 cars a day and the fact that the Ford Motor Company is at this minute more than 20,000 cars behind its orders, offer pretty good evidence of the size of our crops and the confidence and prosperity of the American people. Don't they?"

"These United States of ours make a pretty good place to live in these days."

RAISE GUNBOAT PRINCETON FROM SAMOAN CORAL REEF

The gunboat Princeton, which recently was sunk after striking the hidden coral reef near Samoa, has been raised successfully, according to a wireless to the Navy Department from Tutuila, Samoa, yesterday. The Princeton will be repaired and put back into commission at once.

Led Troops to Victory 12 Days After His Death

As Censors of Today Conceal News from Enemy, So the Demise of Cid Campeador Was Kept from Moors Until His Corpse on a Horse Drove Them Into the Sea.

By JOHN JAY DALY.

History has a way of repeating itself, but up to date it has recorded only one warrior who led his troops into battle after his death. That warrior was Cid Campeador, the hero of the story of how the Count of Bivar, afterwards known as the Count of Bivar, led his troops to victory 12 days after his death. The story of how the Count of Bivar, afterwards known as the Count of Bivar, led his troops to victory 12 days after his death. The story of how the Count of Bivar, afterwards known as the Count of Bivar, led his troops to victory 12 days after his death.

The story of the Cid is particularly interesting at this time. The loss of a great general by the armies now fighting in Europe might be used to advantage by the other side, but it is certain that the censors, who are now making it impossible to get news from the European battle fields, would do their utmost to keep the fact secret.

Story Told by Southey. Such a terror to the Moors was Rodrigo Laynez and so superior did he seem to all other warriors of that time that they called him El Cid, Arabic for the Lord. His appellation finally became "Cid Campeador." The Cid is supposed to have been born about the year 1040. On account of the Spanish love of romance the history of this great fighter has been so intermingled with fable that it is now almost impossible to get at the real facts. The "Poem of the Cid," one of the longest poems in the Spanish language, gives a long account of his life and his conquests. The many battles he waged against the Moors are set forth in this poem and authorities agree that the general outline is fairly accurate.

It was from the "Poem of the Cid" and other Spanish works, that Southey translated and compiled his "Chronicle of the Cid." This work is now recognized as an authoritative chronicle of the Cid's strenuous activities.

How the Cid led his troops into battle after his death is best related by Southey. In the eleventh book of the "Chronicle of the Cid," Southey tells that after the Cid had won Valencia from the Moors and had held possession of it for five years, during which time the Christians and Moors had lived peacefully together, he was informed that King Bucar of Morocco, whom he had conquered, was advancing on the city with thirty-six Moorish kings and an army so great in numbers it could not be counted.

As soon as this news reached the Cid he began to devise methods to meet the attack. He immediately ordered that all Moors be banished from Valencia until the result of the invasion should be known. On the same night in which the Cid was informed of the coming of the Moors the Spanish warrior had a vision, in which St. Peter appeared to him, saying: "Sleepest thou, Rodrigo, or what art thou doing?" And the Cid made answer: "What matter art thou who askest me?" And he said: "I am St. Peter, the prince of the apostles, who come to thee with more urgent tidings than those for which thou art taking thought concerning King Bucar; and it is that that thou hast not heard, and that which hath no end; and this will be in thirty days. But God will show favor unto thee, so that thy people shall not be dismayed by King Bucar, and, though he be dead, shall win this battle."

This vision wrought great changes in the Cid, who, on relating it the next morning to his courtiers, said he was "as certain that all this would come to pass as if it were already over."

On the twenty-ninth day after he had seen the vision the Cid assembled his people and spoke to them as follows: "Ye know that King Bucar will presently be here to besiege this city, with seven and thirty kings whom he bringeth with him, and with a mighty power of Moors. Now, therefore, the first thing which ye do after I am departed, wash my body with rose water many times and well, and with it has been well washed and made clean. Then dry it well, and anoint it with myrrh and balsam, from these golden caskets, from head to foot, so that every part shall be anointed, till none be left. And you, Dona Ximena (the Cid's bride), and your women, see that ye utter no cries, neither make any lamentation for me, that the Moors may not know of my death. And when the day shall come in which King Bucar arrives, order all the people of Valencia to go upon the walls, and sound your trumpets and tambours, and make the greatest rejoicing that ye can. And when ye would set out for Castile, all the people known in secret that they make themselves ready, and take with them all that they have, so that none of the Moors in the city may know that ye are going. Ye cannot keep the city, neither abide therein after my death. . . . Then saddle ye my horse Baveca, and arm him well; and ye shall apparel my body and place me upon my horse and slay him, and tie me thereon so that I cannot fall; and fasten my sword Tizona in my hand. And let the Bishop Don Hieronymo go on one side of me, and my trusty Gil Diaz on the other, and he shall lead my horse. You, Pero Bermudez, shall bear my banner, as you were wont to bear it; and you, Alvar Fanez, my cousin, gather your company together, and put your host in order as you are wont to do. And go ye forth and fight with King Bucar, for ye are certain and doubt not that ye shall win this battle; God hath granted me this."

Then, according to the Chronicle, the Cid, having ordained what should be done after his death, made his testament on the morning of the thirtieth day, and, receiving the sacrament, yielded up his soul, which was pure and without spot, to God, on that Sunday which is called Quinquagesima, being the twenty and ninth of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred and nine, and in the seventy and third year of his life. The Moors, King Bucar and his countless Moorish host arrived and encamped 15,000 tents about Valencia three days after the death of the Cid. While the Moors were preparing for the attack on the city, the Christians went about carrying out the instructions of the Cid. Gil Diaz embalmed the body and placed it in a wooden coffin. Twelve days after the death of the Cid, the Christians took the body of the Cid, fastened to the saddle on his horse, Baveca, and the body sat so upright and so well armed, as seemed alive; and his shield was hung round his neck, and they placed the sword Tizona in his hand, and they raised his arm, and fastened it up so subtly that it was as though he were still alive.

After this preparation, the Christians went out from Valencia at midnight through the gate Roseros, leading to "Castile," and the Moors, who were sleeping, were taken by surprise. The Cid, Pero Bermudez went first with the banner, guarded by 500 knights. Then came the baggage, then the body of the Cid, with 100 knights, chosen men, and behind them the baggage of the Cid, her company, and 800 knights in the rear. It was daylight when this procession quitted the city. According to the Chronicle, all these went out so silently and so bravely, that the Moors, who seemed as if there were only a score, . . . Now, Alvar Fanez Minaya had set the host in order and attacked the tents which lay nearest the city, and this one he made a great mortality among the Moors, who were lying.

King Bucar was evidently very much surprised at the sudden onslaught of the Christians, for the Chronicle goes on to relate that he and the other kings never checked their reins until they had ridden into the sea. And in telling of the close of the battle, the story goes on to say that "the company of the Cid rode after them, slaying and slaying and giving no respite; and they smote down so many that it was marvelous, for the Moors did not turn their heads to defend themselves. And when they came to the sea, so great was the press among them to get to the ships that more than 10,000 died in the water. And of the six and thirty kings twenty and two we slain. And King Bucar and those who escaped with him hoisted sails and went their way, and never more turned their heads. And so great was the spoil of horses and armor that the poorest man among the Christians became rich. And when they were all met together they took the road to Castile. And that is the end which shows the fulfillment of the prophecy, "Thou being dead shalt win."

So that is the story of the only warrior who led his troops into battle after his death. The horse upon which the Cid rode at that time was his favorite charger, Baveca, and it survived his master two and a half years, during which time no one was allowed to mount him. When the noble animal died he was buried before the gate of the monastery at Valencia, and two cims were planted to mark the site.

It is interesting to know why this famous horse was called Baveca, which in Spanish means "a simpleton." When Rodrigo in his youth was given the choice of all the horses on his father's vast estate, the lad passed by the most esteemed and blooded horses, and chose a rough colt. Because of this his grandfather called him "baveca." Rodrigo immediately christened his horse by that name, and every horse he ever rode was so called.

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PARIS BITTERLY FOUGHT ENEMIES

Prussians Were Held Off Four Months in Memorable 1870-71 Campaign.

DEFEAT DUE TO HUNGER

Yet First Teuton Shells Fell On City Two Weeks Before the Capitulation.

Paris, Sept. 19.—Though apparently the German plan of battle has been changed and Paris now does not appear to be in any danger of siege, the time when the Kaiser's troops menaced the French capital and were within a few miles of the Paris forts served to remind the people very vividly of the former siege of Paris by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71.

There are today in Paris thousands of people who remember the former siege, and to them the feverish activity of a few weeks ago when tons of provisions were sent into the city and herds of cattle grazed in the Bois de Boulogne were pregnant with memories.

Stands Out Four Months. On September 2, 1870, MacMahon surrendered at Sedan and Napoleon III and an army of 80,000 officers and men became prisoners of war. That catastrophe brought down the empire, and two days later the provisional government was set up in Paris. A fortnight afterwards the investment of the capital was complete, and the Prussian army which had captured MacMahon, had made straight for Paris in the hope of an immediate entry and the Prussian cavalry hurriedly completed the circle of investment by a rapid sweeping movement around the city to the west.

The siege began on September 19. The final armistice was signed on January 28. Paris therefore stood out for four months and there is little doubt that she would have kept the flag flying for much longer if she had been better provisioned and if there had been the slightest chance of outside assistance reaching her from without. But by the end of January her two millions of population were within a week of absolute starvation and one by one the hopes of outside aid which they had been buoyed up were dashed to the ground.

Everything Favored Germans. Everything was in favor of the besiegers. Politically Paris was in a state of confusion. The fall of the empire meant that the government was in the hands of men who were absolutely new to the work of administration. Jules Favre, Gambetta, Rochefort, and the rest were ardent patriots, but they were quite inexperienced.

Their military position was, if possible, even worse. Only isolated fragments of the regular armies of the empire were at their disposal. The main armies had suffered a succession of defeats, and were no longer in being. One corps saved from Metz, another newly formed, a large number of marines, sailors, etc., together made up a dependable force of 50,000 men. The Garde Mobile from the provinces furnished another 15,000, and the Gardes Nationales, raised by the emperor, comprised 100,000 more. The military staff, however, of the last body was very slight. They manned the ramparts of the city but rarely came into close contact with the besiegers. The defenders fell on the form of the fort and the mobile army under the direction of Ducloux.

Besiegers Took Their Time. These forts formed a ring around Paris, much closer to the city than the outer ring of modern forts which are the principal defense of Paris. The Germans, to hold an encircled city, had only about 150,000 men available for the purpose, and their situation was one of great difficulty, owing to the length of their communications, their lack of adequate numbers, and above all, the guerrilla tactics with which they were harassed. The Germans did not intend to show that the Russians did not in the least learn the lessons of the Boer war. It took the hard experience of defeat in the East to teach them.

Another lesson they learned was preparedness—that the army which is ready wins. In 1904 Russia's army was unfitted for the field under modern conditions. General Kuropatkin's plan of campaign had nothing decisive about it beyond his fixed determination to wait.

To come to the Russian soldier, he was wholly untrained in the use of the modern rifle, and his tactics were based on the use of the bayonet. The Russian army was armed with a magazine rifle, chiefly because the soldier was taught to make of it the weapon might have been a blunderbuss. Such was their ignorance of the possibilities of fire effect that at the opening of the campaign the Russians were surprised at the Japanese "shooting such a lot during an attack."

British experts have asserted that even do mental work and requisitioned their meat supply, forcing them to live on raw potatoes.

MRS. GERARD'S BROTHER CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS. Berlin (via Amsterdam), Sept. 19.—According to reports received here, Count Anton Sigmund, a lieutenant of the Hungarian Hussars, has been captured by the Russians and taken to Odessa. The count is a brother of Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the United States Ambassador to Germany.

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For any form of bladder trouble or weakness, its action is really wonderful. Those sufferers who are in and out of bed half a dozen times a night will appreciate the rest, comfort, and strength this treatment affords.

To prove the Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism, and all uric acid troubles, no matter how chronic or stubborn, if you have never used the Williams Treatment, we will give you a 50c bottle (32 doses) free if you will cut out this notice and send it with your name and address, with five cents to help pay distribution expenses, to The Dr. J. C. Williams Company, Dept. 47, Postoffice Bldg., Lowell, Mass.

Send at once and you will receive by parcel post a regular 50c bottle, without charge, and without incurring any obligation. One bottle only to an address. Adv.

PAINTED FLAG SAVES THEM. Maj. Stivers and Niece Not Harmed by German Soldiers. London, Sept. 19.—A Reuter dispatch received today from Paris states that Maj. Edwin J. Stivers, a retired U. S. A. officer, who served in the 8th Infantry during the civil war, has just arrived there from the town of Yauco, where he had been stranded with his niece. Maj. Stivers declared when the Germans entered Yauco, which is south-east of Paris, early in September, he painted an American flag on a board and hung it outside his dwelling. The Germans, seeing the flag, did not harm him or his niece, but forced them to

TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND. C. M. Dow, of the Crescent Motor Co., local agent for the "Hipp" motor cars, has just returned from a trip to Coney Island. He says that "Hipp" automobiles left 15th street in New York one afternoon where dinner was served.

Boatmen's exports in 1913 were valued at \$7,000,000.

Faces German Batteries When Trying to Escape

Alfred Wilson, of Leeds, England, Tried Once to Quit Brussels Only to Find Battle Going on Near By—Returned and Later Made His Way to Safety.

Ostend, Sept. 19.—A graphic story of the taking of Brussels, the Belgian capital, by the Germans, was told today by Alfred Wilson, of Leeds, England. He said:

"To essay an escape from Brussels, to run straight toward a German battery, to be fired upon by a German patrol, to find my path crossed by an armed man—these are some of the experiences which befell me on Wednesday evening. My wife and children went to England some time ago, and as there was no business in Brussels, I decided to follow my premises and my wife were all locked up, and on Wednesday afternoon I left the capital and walked toward Grinbergen, which lies to the left of Villers. I ran into a German column carrying munitions, and at that moment a motor car rushed along. Germans popped up from everywhere and challenged the driver to stop, and in the confusion I darted into a field on my right and made toward a belt of trees.

Saw Flash from Trees. "On the way I heard the 'pip, pip, pip' of rifle fire far beyond the trees, and then to my astonishment I saw the flash of artillery from the trees themselves. This was followed by a second flash at another point, and then continuous flashes. From their concealment, which artillery was apparently being trained to the west of Villers, and I saw an observation balloon just over the belt of trees. It was sausage-shaped and was fitted with wireless.

"I returned toward the road, and at a hundred yards' distance I was called upon to halt by a party of Germans, who immediately discharged revolvers at me. The bullets sang about me, and in a crouching position I reached a cluster of houses. There the peasants told me that fighting was proceeding toward Villers, and that a mass of German soldiers, which I had discovered in my wanderings in the field, were strongly entrenched.

"I realized that it was impossible for me to get out of Brussels by that route. It was the inability to use the rifle, the failure to shoot straight, which lost the Japanese war to Russia. The soldiers of the czar depended upon their magnificent bayonet charges. The war of 1904 taught them once for all that cold steel was not enough.

I can scarcely overestimate the improvement of the Russian forces in the last decade. The army which was defeated on the Yalu was almost a century behind the time. Today the Russians are scarcely, if at all, inferior to the best in the world.

A passage in the British Official History of the Russo-Japanese war relates that a Russian general officer openly scoffed at the idea of the necessity of soldiers having to shoot straight.

Did Not Learn Boer Lesson. This seems incredible, but it only goes to show that the Russians did not in the least learn the lessons of the Boer war. It took the hard experience of defeat in the East to teach them.

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Studebaker

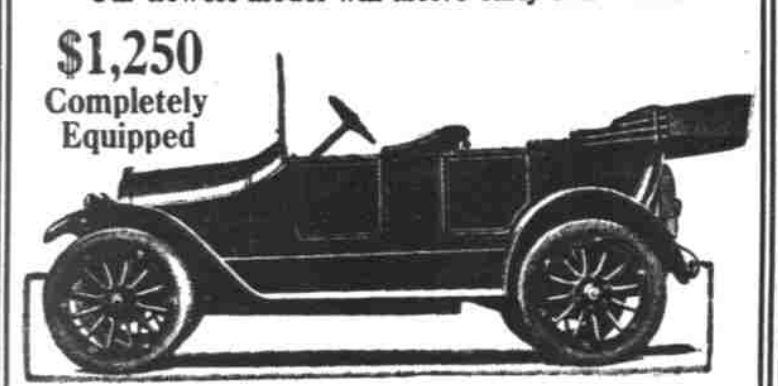
Commercial Auto & Supply Co., 421 14th st.

The Cartercar

With the Gearless Drive

Our newest model will arrive early this week.

\$1,250 Completely Equipped



DO YOU KNOW THAT YOU CAN'T STRIP GEARS IN A CARTERCAR, BECAUSE THERE ARE NO GEARS TO STRIP? LET US SHOW YOU HOW IT IS ACCOMPLISHED.

From a standing start you can attain a speed of sixty miles an hour and over without the slightest noise, the clashing of gears, or the revolting jerks so often experienced by even the best of gear-driven cars.

For \$1,250 we offer you a car that is superb in its lines and finish, a car that is economical in maintenance, and one that for easy riding and smooth, gliding motion is unsurpassed by even the highest priced cars.

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PROVE THESE CLAIMS.

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